1890
(L.R.)

File No. 25 of 1890
Serial No. 1-25.

Sub: Separate Patels for the villages amalgamated by the Survey Dept.

(105)

Previous Reference 1890-91. File No. 25 of 1890.
LR. 17 of 87 ~~R File N. 350 of 92~~

Subject. ~~Re the Appointment of~~ Seperate patels for Villages amalgamated by the Survey Dept.

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(LR) 25 — 90				
2	Do.	24-7-93 / 26	To. Col: J.P. Grant by: Commissr of Mysore	Forwarding a copy of note by Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rao Pantalu on the subject of Potagi allces to patels & Shanbhogues of Amalgamated Villages and requesting that the Dewan will be glad to have their Rmarks & Suggestions at an early date.
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3	85	27-7-93	From the D.C. Tumkur	States that the proposals made by the Hon'ble Council in re the remuneration to patels & Shanbhogues and the mode of success to their offices are all practical and good.
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5	Do -	31.7.93	From the Supt. Rev: Survey	Requesting to grant a few days desire to make his suggestions and remarks on the subject of Potgi all ce" to patels and Shanbhog of amalgamated Villa Complete -
6	2099-101 & 135	31.7.93	To the D.C's of Distts	Requesting them to submit a Statement showing when Potgi was last fixed for each Taluk in their distt with any Remarks
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9	143/121	24.8.93	From the D.C. Chitaldroog	Submitting a Statement shewing the Rev: upon which the existing potagi is based and Rev: actually Collected during the last 5 years — with his opinion in the matter
10	234/198	5.9.93	From the D.C. Shimoga	Submits the Statement called for as to when potagi was fixed in each Taluk
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12	198	23.9.93	From the D.C. Kadur	Sending a Statement of Land Rev: Jamabandi of 83—84, & 92—93 and stating that a revision is at present necessary
13	Do	29.9.93	From Mr Rangaswami Iyangar	Submitting his opinion re the potgi all cs &c Patels clc
14	297	3.10.93	From the D.C. Jenkins	Submitting a statement re potgi all cs and stating that a revision is necessary
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16	Do	13.10.93	From Mr Pennick	Giving his opinion & views on the potgi all cs and stating that Mr Chenbasal Rao's rules were well suited

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Serial No.	Communication No.	Date	From or to whom	Subject in abstract
24	Do	26.3.94	To the D.C, Bangalore	Stating that the Govt have not disposed of all the points in Mr Chentsal Rao's note and asking him to send his remarks and suggestions on the note
25	Do.	3.4.94	From Col: Grant	making certain remarks on Mr Chentsal Rao's note and recommending rotation of offices in the case of Patels and also making certain other remarks re Shanbhogs

Checked
D.S.Kapur
28/5/94

A Krishnaswamy Ayyar
28/5/94

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Serial No.	Communication No.	Date	From or to whom	Subject in abstract

Note.

Letter No: 467 dated 25th February 1891. from the Deputy Commr: Kadur Disbrict, Soliciting Govt: in-structions in regard to the disposal of several petitions from men who were once Patels but were removed from their offices after the Survey Settlement, on the ground that only Asali villages should have Patels, is pending the Dewan's orders, but was returned by Swa-gnanum Moodliar in Connection with the references called for on the Councillor's note.

The following letters received from the Deputy Commr: of the Mysore Disbrict, are now pending orders.

1. Letter No: 455 dated 16th August 1892.

In this letter, the Deputy Commr. brings to notice that the Asali village of Chickkahosur in Harnahalli Hobli of the Hunsur Taluk was, at the time of the Settlement, amalgamated with the Dhakala village of Sargoor, and that these two villages have all along had each its own patel doing separate work and receiving his share of the Potagi, though in the Potagi Register only the name of the Patel of the Sargoor village ~~Patel~~ is being entered. The Deputy Commr. solicits orders as to the division of the Potagi amount between the two Patels. This is ~~at~~ the request of the Huk dar Patel of Chickkahosur.

(2) Letter No. 412 dated 5/8/92,

Sub 2
This letter is not in the file.
17/2

File III

Mysore Dept

In this letter the Deputy Commr: Solicits Sorders as to the amalgamation of the villages of Devé Gowdan Koppal and Kachénahalli in the Seeringapatam Tq into one village, so as to make it suitable for a Patéscharge, in order to render justice to the Hukdar patel of Devá Gowdan Koppal and to promote the convenience of the two villages and the easy despatch of Rev: work. As regards the cost involved in the measure, the Deputy Commr: leaves it for the Consideration of Govt whether the Government should pay it, or the Patel who desires the change, and submits that the latter is sure to bear the same.

Councellors

Councillor's query dated
10th August 1892.

Vide file III.

"Some time ago, we passed
"an order, that when villages
"are amalgamated by the
"Survey Department, there
"may be Separate Patels for
"Dakhala villages. Where
"is that order? I want to
"See it.

—"—

It is respectfully submitted
that a very careful search
was made for the order
regarding the appointment
of Separate Patels for Dakhal
villages, but to no effect.
On a reference made by
the Deputy Commr: of the
Hassan District No: 277 d
26th August 1890, the Councillor
prepared a draft order
for the appointment of
Separate

Vide S.A. 1 in file A.

* Vide file marked A
S. Number 4.
P F. No 41 of 98.

1

2

(4)

Before sending the note to the Dewan, I showed it to Mr D. Chettyar. He knows the Bombay Act of 1874 & the rules framed thereunder are put up herewith.

VL 7/6/93

Note

The question immediately before us is, what are we to do with the Patails of those Villages which have been amalgamated with other Villages by the Survey Dept? I thought that the simple remedy was to allow each Patail to keep the charge of his Village & to divide the Potagi allowed for the whole Village amalgamated, with reference to the revenue of each Village, which could be easily ascertained. The objection to this suggestion is, that the Potagi amount for each village would be too small to be a sufficient inducement for efficient service. It is true, that the emolument would not be sufficient, but

As to the terms of the amalgamation,

VII

the office of Patail is coveted, not so much on account of the remuneration, as it is on account of the power & prestige it gives & I hope that we need attach much importance to this point.—

3. The other remedy suggested by the Dewan, is to allow the office to be held by rotation by the different claimants.— But the system of rotation is attended with many difficulties, & may not give satisfaction to the parties concerned. It would not be conducive to the efficiency of business, if Patails ~~people~~ are allowed to change too often, & we will have to make some such rule as that no Patail shall hold office for less than 5 years.— If this rule be adopted, men may not get their turn for one or two generations. For instance, if Hurlapes

3 //

600

with a Revenue of 1600, 800 Rs
& 400 Rs. are amalgamated
into one, & if the Patails
of the several villages are
to have the office by rotation,
the last man will have
to hold it for 5 years, the
next man for 7½ yrs, the
3d man for 10 years, & the
4th man for 20 years.
So that, it will be 42 years
before the last man gets
his turn of 5 years again.
This is too long a time
for any rotation to be
appreciated.—

I think that so far
as Patails are concerned
it is much better to allow
the Patail of each village
to have charge of his village
whatever be his remuneration.

The next question to
be considered is, what
are we to do with the
Shanbhogs of Circles

4

villages — The system of accounts we keep does not admit of having a separate Shanbhoge for each village, & We must have only one Shanbhoge. I would register all the 4 Shanbhogues as Huckdars defraying the Hissa of each with reference to the Revenue, appoint the most efficient of the 4 as the Officiator, & make the Officiator pay 1/4th of the Perquisites due to the share of each non working men. Practically, he will be the Shanbhog of his own village, & a Servant for the other 3 receiving 3/4ths of their income for his services. —

1 amalgamated

The question of the amalgamated villages being thus disposed of, there is the question of the rights of the several sharers in one & the same Village — Supposing

5

there was originally
one shareholder who died
leaving 4 sons, every one
of whom has issue, who
is to be officiator? In
ancient days, the practice
was to divide the land
emolument between all
the sharers according to their
shares, any one man
selected by them as officiator
doing duties, enjoying all
other perquisites of the office.
But, now the land is fully
assessed, & there is no
further emolument than
the Potgi allowance see
page. We have to
either recognise the eldest
member of the eldest branch
as entitled to officiate,
or allow the members of
each branch to officiate
in turns. — I would do
neither — If Govt should
leave the liberty to select

B. 6

any one of the 4 branches to be the officiator with reference to her qualifications for the work, & when all are equally qualified, I would give preference to the eldest member of the eldest branch.—

If the above proposals are considered, no doubt will exist for ejecting a man in office, so long as he is a Huckoor, but doubts will only exist for the registration of his name as a Huckoor so that he may be eligible for appointment when a vacancy occurs.— The present practice of Govt appointing one Huckoor & another Huckoor bringing a suit to oust him from office is inconsistent with the right of Govt to choose the most competent man among the Huckoors as the officiator.—

If these rules are

~~Most of the~~
Series

(8) That Seeni lands fully assessed may be treated as Patta lands & Pattas issued —

9) That Seeni lands partially fully assessed may be enfranchised on ~~payment~~ the existing yearly rents — & treated as personal in future. —

Most of the above rules are now practically in force, & if they are definitely settled, much of our work is sure to be reduced — I have no objection to my proposals being modified but the issue of some definite rules is absolutely necessary.

M Cleveland
7/6/93

Submitted to H Revenue for orders. —
24/6/93

I concur generally in the views propounded by my North Canara Colleague. In many of the cases discussed of late we have followed the Rules suggested this they have not been authoritatively laid down. But the proposal found adverse on the subject which is an important one affecting the vested interests

NOTE.

The question immediately before us is, what are we to do with the Patels of those villages which have been amalgamated with other villages by the Survey Department? I thought that the simple remedy was to allow each Patel to keep the charge of his village and to divide the Potagi allowed for the *whole* village amalgamated with reference to the revenue of each village at the time of the amalgamation, which could be easily ascertained. The objection to this suggestion is, that the Potagi amount for each village would be too small to be a sufficient inducement for efficient service. It is true that the emolument would not be sufficient, but the office of Patel is coveted, not so much on account of the remuneration, as it is on account of the honor and prestige it gives and I therefore think that we need attach much importance to this point.

3. The other remedy suggested by the Dewan, is to allow the office to be held by rotation by the different claimants. But the system of rotation is attended with many difficulties, and may not give satisfaction to the parties concerned. It would not be conducive to the efficiency of business, if Patels are allowed to change too often, and we will have to make some such rule as that no Patel shall hold office for less than 5 years. If this rule be adopted, men may not get their turn for one or two generations. For instance, if 4 villages with a Revenue of Rs. 1,600, 800, 600 and 400 are amalgamated into one, and if the Patels of the several villages are to have the office by rotation, the last man will have to hold it for 5 years, the next man for $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, the 3rd man for 10 years, and the 4th man for 20 years. So that it will be 42 years before the last man gets his turn of 5 years again. This is too long a time for any rotation to be appreciated.

I think that so far as Patels are concerned it is much better to allow the Patel of each village to have charge of his village whatever be his remuneration.

The next question to be considered is, what are we to do with the Shanbhogs of similar villages. The system of accounts we keep does not admit of having a separate Shanbhog for each village amalgamated. We must have only one Shanbhog. I would register all the 4 Shanbhogs as Hakdars,

(2) That the whole family should not be debarred from the Hack without the special orders of Government.

(3) That females should not be appointed when a male (male) Hakdar competent to do work is available.

(4) That when a Hakdar is appointed, the appointment shall be for life unless the appointment has been specially made for a definite period.

(5) That when a non-Hakdar is appointed, he shall be removable at the pleasure of Government unless he has been appointed for a definite period.

(6) That it is open to the Deputy Commissioner to allow rotation in special cases.

(7) That Patels and Shanbhogs are liable to be removed for inefficiency as well as misconduct.

(8) That it shall be competent for Deputy Commissioners to allow a small maintenance to the widows of Hakdars or for minors, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Potagi allowance.

(9) That Gumastas cannot be appointed by Hakdars without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioners, and that Gumastas once appointed shall not be removed without their sanction.

(10) That Service Inam lands fully assessed may be treated as Patta lands and Pattas issued.

(11) That Service Inam lands partially fully assessed may be enfranchised on the existing quit rents, and treated as personal in future.

Most of the above rules are now practically in force, and if they are definitively settled, much of our work is sure to be reduced. I have no objection to my proposals being modified, but the issue of some definite rules is absolutely necessary.

(Signed) P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Dated 7th June 1893.

M. G. C. P., Bangalore,—15-7-93.—50.

defining the *Hissa* of each with reference to the Revenue, appoint the most efficient of the 4 as the officiator, and make the officiator pay $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Potagi due to the share of each non-working man. Practically, he will be the Shanbhog of his own village, and a Gumasta for the other three receiving $\frac{3}{4}$ths of their income for his services.

The question of the amalgamated villages being thus disposed of, there is the question of the rights of the several sharers in one and the same village. Supposing there was originally one Shanbhog who died leaving 4 sons, every one of whom has issue, who is to be the officiator? In ancient days, the practice was to divide the land emolument between all the sharers according to their shares, any one man selected by Government as officiator doing duties, enjoying all other perquisites of the office. But, now the land is fully assessed, and there is no further emolument than the Potagi allowance we pay. We have therefore either to recognise the eldest member of the eldest branch as entitled to officiate, or allow the member of each branch to officiate in turns.—I would do neither.—The Government should have the liberty to select any one of the 4 branches to be the officiator with reference to his qualifications for the work, and when all are equally qualified, I would give preference to the eldest member of the eldest branch.

If the above proposals are sanctioned, no suit will lie for ejecting a man in office, so long as he is a Hakdar, but suits will only lie for the registration of his name as a Hakdar so that he may be eligible for appointment when a vacancy occurs. The present practice of Government appointing one Hakdar, and another Hakdar bringing a suit to oust him from office is inconsistent with the right of Government to chose the most competent man among the Hakdars as the officiator.

If these rules are clearly laid down, much of our work will be reduced, and every Hakdar will understand that his Hack only renders him eligible to the office, but does not necessarily entitle him to it.

Along with these rules we may also lay down:—

(1) That when a man is dismissed on any ground other than that of mere inefficiency, no member of his undivided family should be appointed to the post during the lifetime of the dismissed man.

Having drafted the foregoing Note, the Hon'ble Chentsal Rao recorded the following direction on it :—

"Before sending this note to the Dewan, I should like to have the views of Mr. T. Chethyar. × × ×"

The Note was accordingly submitted to Mr. Thamboo Chettiyar, who observed as follows :—

"I concur generally in the views propounded by my Hon'ble Colleague. In many of the cases disposed of by Govt., we have followed the Rules suggested though they have not been authoritatively laid down. But before passing final orders on the subject which is an important one,

× Dt 7-6-93.
Vide 1st page of Serial No 1/2 Section A. R.J. 350-93.

Vide last page of Serial No 1/2. Section A. Note dt 16.6.93.

one affecting the vested interests of our Patels and Shanbhogs, I would obtain the opinion of the Survey Supt. & Dy Commrs on the several suggestions contained in this minute"

The Note was then directed to be submitted to the Dewan by the Hon'ble Chentsal Rao.

2. But before submission ~~the~~ D. O's[×] were written to the Dy Commrs of Dhs and the Supt. of Revenue Survey, as well as to Messrs. V. P. Madhava Rao and Ricketts, calling for their opinion on the Subject.

[×] Vide Serial No 2 and slip attached to Serial No 1/2.

2. The foregoing Note of the Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu, was forwarded, for such remarks and suggestions as may be made in the matter, to Col Grant, the Dy Commrs of Districts, Mr Ricketts and Mr V. P. Madhava Rao.

3. In reply, the Dy Commr of Tumkur states that the proposals are all practical and good.

4. The Dy Commr of Shimoga states that he agrees with the Hon'ble Chentsal Rao Pantulu in all the points mentioned in the Note except the proposal to allow the Patel of each village to have charge of his village. He states further that each Patel to have charge of his village is utterly impracticable, while allowing the office to be held by ... hereditary

× Serial No 2. Section A. D. O. of 24. 7. 93.

× Mr B. K. Venkatavaradiengar.

± Serial No 3. Section A. Letter of 27. 7. 93.

× Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahiman Sahib.

× D. O. Dated 30th July 1893. Serial No 4. Section A.

tey rotation is most undesirable and that the rule professed in the Note in the case of the Shanbhogs may be made applicable to the Patels as well, the officiator Patel being made to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Potgi due to the share of each non-working man.

5. The opinion± of the Dy Commr× of Chitaldrug is as follows:—

"I. As far as my information goes cases of amalgamation of villages constituting the Patels' charges are few and far between. The Potgi Rules published in the Proceedings of Govt for the month of September 1885 (Rule XXIX at page 71) provide only for the re distribution of the charges of Shanbhogues. They contain no indication of

± Serial No 6, D.O. of 13.8.93.
× Mr. B. Sreenivasiengar.

Section A.

of Patel is valued and sought after, not so much for the emolu-ments attached to it, as for the prestige and position which it gives to the holder thereof. I am not in favor of several ... hakdars holding this Office by turns."

"II. The Shanbhogue's case differs materially from that of the Patel. There seems no objection to one Shanbhogue holding charge of as many villages as he could efficiently manage. This practice has long prevailed and need not now be disturbed. But it would appear that in some cases two or more firkas which were independent of each other before the Settlement have since been clubbed together and constituted a single charge. The sole object of re-arranging the Shanbhogue's charges at the

Settlement was to secure a more satisfactory performance of work than before. This is abundantly clear from Para 9 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No 817 dated 2nd September 1870. What was intended and authorized by the Rules was merely the breaking up of an unwieldy charge into two or more properly manageable charges. I can find no warrant in the rules for the amalgamation of several small pirkas, or charges, so as to make up a consolidated and extensive charge. I would under these circumstances leave the old pirkas ~~as they~~ alone except of course where they were broken up on account of their unwieldiness. The advantages attending

their

Otherwise, let an opportunity be given him of making his own arrangements and finding an efficient and unexceptionable substitute, or gumasta, the only restriction to be imposed upon his choice being that he must not chose from outside the hakdari family, when there is an eligible person forthcoming in that family. When his choice has fallen upon a proper person, the nomination may be accepted and recognized by Government. When he fails to exercise this privilege or ~~does not~~ exercises it unwisely and improperly, the appointment of a competent Gumasta in the manner mentioned above, should rest with the Deputy Commissioner. As regards the

apportionment of the Potgi', the interference of Government would only be necessary in cases in which the appointment of a Gumasta has been made by the Deputy Commissioner. In such cases, the Gumasta may ordinarily be paid two-thirds of the allowance, the remaining one third being paid to the principal. Of course where a Gumasta could not be secured on such terms, he will have to be paid the whole of the remuneration attached to the office."

"I concur in thinking that no suit ought to lie for ousting an officer from his office. A Thakidar may only sue to have his name registered as such so as to enable him to assert a right to be appointed Gumasta, when the person entitled to succeed is incompetent, or to be appointed to succeed to the

× Mr. P. V. Purnaiya.
Serial No. 9. Section A.
D. C. of 13. 10. 93.

7. The Dy Commr of Nassan[illegible] states as follows: —

"The draft rules now drawn up by Mr Chentsal Rao, are on the whole very well suited. But in the case of Patels whose villages are amalgamated with other villages, it will be necessary to define the duties to be performed by each. Village A is amalgamated with village B. There is now only one set of accounts maintained. This cannot be altered. Therefore in matters of collection, A may act independently in discharge of Police and miscellaneous functions. Such a division of labour might be ordered where villages are distinct. It will not be possible where the amalgamated village was a [illegible] depopulated yet an ~~inde~~[illegible]

independent village. In these cases, the recognition of the grandson Patel will amount to nomination of a second co-ordinate Patel. Without distinct specification of responsibility, there will be collision, as is seen at present in most of the villages where there are now two or more Patels. Of late years, the aim of Government has been to eliminate all but one where vacancies occur. The effect of the present rules will be to multiply the number. The principal reason is that it is necessary to settle their rights. This is called for as there was no express settlement at the time of the Revenue Survey Settlement.

"In regard to Shanbhogues, no instances have come before me of one village having more than one officiating Shanbhogue. Several villages have only one Shanbhogue, which group of villages is called his charge or circle. Villages have been taken away from one circle and included in another. Thus one Shanbhogue has lost proportionately in his Potgi which the other Shanbhogue has gained. Till now, no settlement has been made, compensating for such losses. If only the case of Patels is settled, then the Shanbhogs will come forward with their grievance. The pecuniary loss of Patels is not more than that of Shanbhogues.

They or the Shanbhagues should not be admitted, to benefit only by sharing in the Potgi and not having to do any work for their remuneration. At present, no difficulty is practically experienced by duality of Shanbhogues in one village. The rules drawn up might be adopted in their cases. The defect is with regard to village administration by duality of Patels. I am strongly of opinion that there should be only one Patel for a village. Rotation keeps up a never ending spirit of faction in the village."

"I would suggest further consideration on these points."

"The rules for nomination

of officiators and maintenance of widows and minors are all suitable and need no special modification."

8. The Memorandum of Mr. Ricketts, ~~in extenso~~ ~~herein originals~~ ~~of~~ on the Subject, which was sent with his D.O. dt 19.3.94 is attached hereto in original.

9. -Col. Grant has written two D. O's on the subject. In his first D. O. of 31. 7. 93, he stated that he would make his suggestions more fully after some time and suggested the advisability of framing an ~~Act~~ Hereditary Officers' Act or Regulation for Mysore. "It is far better to do what is necessary by means of an exhaustive Regulation once for all than to introduce Rules from time to time . . . Bombay Act III of 1874, which answers well will give us a very good line. I may observe that while I agree with Mr. Chentsal Rao generally and especially when he asserts the right of Government to select the Officiator when necessary, I must point out that proposed rules 10 and 11

are opposed to the Inam Rules sanctioned by the Government of India and also to the Potgi Rules. The Bombay Act framed to meet the Potgi Rules, which are very nearly the same as our own forbids sale, mortgage, alienation or assignment of Watan (which of course includes land) to any person not a Watandar of the same Watan. A Register of all lands and allowances in consideration of which liability to perform service exists has to be kept."

"Mr Chentsal Rao is in error in stating that all the land is fully assessed; this is not the case, when the profit on Service land is more than

to sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator."

In his subsequent D.O. of 3rd April 1894, Col Grant states as follows:-

"As stated in my letter of 31st July last, I recommend the adoption of an Hereditary Officers' Regulation for Mysore, modified and adopted from similar Bombay Act III of 1874."

"I have not yet got got out the figures showing the exact extent to which amalgamation has taken place, but I feel sure that no amalgamation seriously affecting haks has, at any rate intentionally, been carried out. The Hon'ble Chentsal Rao's note deals first with the question of how to employ and pay Patels and Shanbhogues, whose villages have been

included in adjoining large villages of separate kakdars. This is a comparatively minor question and might be disposed of by allowing, in the case of Patels, rotation of office, when the period after which each kakdar would officiate, would not be too long; when those periods would be too long, the Patel might do the work of the Dakli village receiving a proportionate amount of the cash payment. As regards Shanbhogues, they are far less affected than Patels by the amalgamation of villages: A Patel's charge is usually only one village, a Shanbhog's charge frequently contains many villages. Where a Shanbhogue suffers

and so on. These points must now be provided for, either by a distinct set of Rules or by adopting a Hereditary Officers' Regulation for Mysore. The latter procedure is in my opinion better.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the file contains replies from all consulted except the Dy Commrs of Bangalore and Kadur and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao.

While the above subject was under correspondence, Govt issued an order No 10267-75 dy 3rd January '94, R 1055 laying down certain instructions regarding the appointment of Patels. Vide Serial No 10.

The point is

Whether further
action should
be taken in
the matter
submitted herewith
for
17/6/99

The most important of the
matters dealt with in the
Central Road Note has
been disposed of by the
Pro of 3rd January 1894.
I am not sure that
any further action is
now required - Please
give me file to-day. I shall
like to see it
before I leave for Cape. I
cannot know what he
wanted it for -
24/6/99

Sub Secretary

In Appeal No 163 of 1895-96 (Jaure
Sonda vs Ngazesonda) the general question
was raised as to whether the line of
distinction between regular suits &
miscellaneous applications in the disposal
of claims & village offices was sufficiently
definite and as to whether the rules in
the subject were not capable of amend-
ment. That file was sent to you
about Nov 1898 as ordered by the 2nd Committee
I then referred to the file & noted that a
wider question had been discussed in 1893-94
which [illegible] no final orders

mall points except-ons had been
passed. It appears from the
copies D.O. & the Govt
Bangalore dt; 26/3/54 (Sno
17, Sen file) that it was intended
at that time & take some
further action.

As I also thought that any
further action would be belated
at present, the material papers
in this file were type-written
& put up with the file relating
to the aforesaid appeal of Gowre Gowda
of Belur taluk.

These may now be filed

Yes Q
19/8/58 1-9-99

Ref to Genl Records matter & printed copies
of Mr Chentsal Rao's minute dt 7-6-1893
10-10-1900-

No 467

2-3-91

10961/595

Deputy Commrs Office
Kadur District

Dated Chikmagalur 25th Feby 1891

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of
Mysore

Sir,

Section Revenue
File No 25-91
Serial No

I have the honor to State that Several petitions for restoration to their appointments have been received from men who were once patels but were removed from the Office after the Survey Settlement on the ground that only Asli villages Should have patels

These petitions have originated on the personal orders of the Dewan during the recent tour of His Highness the Maharajah, promising the

the parties to give due Consideration to the matter

The instructions of Govt for the disposal of these petitions are awaited.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

[illegible]

for Deputy Commissioner
Kaduna District

Copy
D.C.

No: 85

Tumkur District

1264 Deputy Commissioner's Office

Tumkur 27th July 1893.

(3)

To,

The Chief Secretary to the

Government of Mysore

Section R
File No 25-90
Serial No 3

Sir,

In reply to your Official letter of the 24th instant forwarding for remarks at an early date a Memorandum drawn up by the Honorable Mr: P. Chentsal Row Pantalúgarú, Conseillor, in re the remuneration to Potéls and Shanbognes and the mode of succession to their offices, I beg to say that I have carefully studied the proposals made and think that they are all practical and good. I have often thought while disposing of the numerous cases touching these offices that have come before me that some such rules as have now been proposed were needed.

I

I beg to remain

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

W. H. Lamb Jr

Deputy Commissioner

Trunkir District.

Section LR
File No 95 - 90
Serial No 4

Shimoga
30th July 193

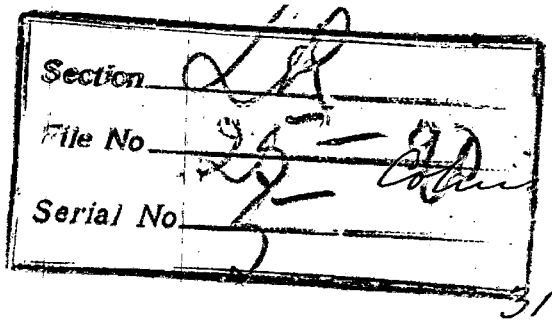
To.

T. Ananda Row Esquire B.A.

O

My dear Sir.

I received your D.O. of the 26th Instant yesterday. Mr. Namkal Row came in here for the Local Fund Meeting held yesterday. I Consulted him and Mr. Chalavarayar this morning, as also three of our Amildars (Channajji, Sonab, and Nayar) who called to see me.



5

Cottonville - Bangalore

31st July, 93

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 24th inst. with the Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rows' note on the subject of Potgi allowances to Patels and Shanbogues of amalgamated villages.

I must ask for a few days leisure to make my suggestions and remarks on the above important subject as I want to get out the figures showing exactly to what extent amalgamation has taken place. It has not been so serious or so destructive of "Haks" as is supposed. In the meantime I may remark that the Dewan is well aware of the advisability of framing an Hereditary Officers Act & Regln. for Mysore. It is far better to do what is necessary

Chandra
Mauleón
Stapleton -
Let me know
if/when are due
Ella

Subd

1) Kolar & Tumkur have replied

2) Replies from three Distts & from Mapss: Vellatti & Madhava Rao are due

Cebu
12/9/93

Leena Advani -

of all lands and allowances, in consideration of which liability to perform service exists, has to be kept.

Mr Chentsal Rout is in error in stating that all the land is fully assessed; this is not the case when the profit on Service land is more than sufficient to provide the salary of the Officials

I will reply more fully to your letter at as early a date as possible, in the mean time the question of an Honorary Officers Act for Mysore might be considered.

Yours sincerely

H. Scott

Supt Revenue Survey

To Ananda Row Esqr
Chief Secretary

by means of an exhaustive Regulation once for all than to introduce Rules from time to time. Bombay Act. III of 1874 which answers well with us as a very good law. I may observe that while I agree with Mr Chentsal Row generally and especially when he asserts the right of Govt. to select the Officials when necessary, I must point out that proposed Rules 10 and 11 are opposed to the Inam Rules sanctioned by the Govt of India and also to the Porje Rules. The Bombay Act framed to meet the Porje Rules are very nearly the same as our own forbids sale mortgage alienation or assignment of Watan (which I come includes land) to any person not a Watandar of the same Watan. A Register

Dy 31 May 93 No. 2099-106 (1)

J 135

To

The Deputy Commrs of Districts.

Section
File No
Serial No

Mysore
Coorg & the
8 Deputies

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to subject No. 126 discussed at the last meeting of the Representative Assembly held at Mysore in October 1892 and to request you to submit a statement showing when Potgi was last fixed for each Taluk in your District with any remarks that you may find it necessary to offer in the case of any Taluk in which a revision of the Potgi is in your opinion called for.

I have &c.

Chief Secretary

22.9.93

Section 2K1
File No 25-C Chaldeeroy
Serial No 7

13th August 1893.

My dear Sir,

I have given my best consideration to the three principal points raised by the Honourable P. Chentsal Row in his Note, a copy of which was forwarded to me for (I am etc. etc. to open on) with your D. O. of the 24th ultimo. My experience of such matters being short, my views must necessarily be crude and imperfect. I shall however make a few observations which you may take for what they are worth.

I. As far as my information goes, — Cases of amalgamation of villages constituting the Potail's Charge are few and far between. The Police Rules published in the Proceedings of Government for the month of September 1885 (Rule XXIX at page 71) provide

such villages. The madoguary of remuneration does not seem to me to be a sufficient justification for the amalgamation. Moreover, in the majority of cases, the Office of Patel is valued and sought after, not so much for the emoluments attached to it, as for the prestige and position which it gives to the holder thereof. I am not in favor of several Chakdars holding this Office by turns.

II The Chanbaque's case differs materially from that of the Patel. There seems no objection to one Chanbaque holding charge of as many villages as he could efficiently manage. This practice has long prevailed and

settlement were in any way intended to be interfered with by the Currency department. That, nevertheless cases of such amalgamation do exist, is evident from the note recorded by the Honorable P. Ebhentaal Row. In my opinion, each Taali or Group Village must have a separate Patel. The Clubbing together of several such Villages and putting them in charge of a single Patel, seems to be as inconvenient as it is objectionable. I would break up such Charges wherever they have been newly Constituted, and restore to each Kaladar the Patelki of the Village which formerly belonged to him. I do not anticipate any real difficulty in the ascertainment of the Poligi allowance, payable on account of each of such

provide only for the redistribution of the Charges of Chambogues. They contain no indication of an intention that the Potels Charges might be similarly dealt with. In his explanatory letter printed at pages 46 to 49, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner alludes only to the practice of one Chambogue holding more than one Village; in many Cases as many as 10 or 15 Villages. He makes no similar observation as regards Potels. Throughout the Rules and the mass of Correspondence bearing on the subject, I find nothing whatever to show that the Charges of Potels as they stood before the Settlement

and need not now be disturbed. But it would appear that in some cases two or more Jirkas which were independent of each other before the settlement have since been clubbed together and constituted a single Charge. The sole object of re-arranging the Chamboques Charges at the settlement was to secure a more satisfactory performance of work than before. This is abundantly clear from Para 9 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 817 dated 2nd September 1870. What was intended and authorized by the Rules was merely the breaking up of an unwieldy Charge into two or more properly manageable charges.

I

the eldest member of the senior branch irrespective of his qualifications. If he is fit, let him enter upon the duties of his office. Otherwise, let an opportunity be given him of making his own arrangements and finding an efficient and unexceptionable substitute, or Gumasta, the only restriction to be imposed upon his choice being that he must not chose person outside the Kakdani family when there is an eligible person forthcoming in that family. Where his choice has fallen upon a proper person, the nomination may be accepted and recognized by Government. When he fails to exercise this privilege, or exercises it unwisely and improperly, the appointment of

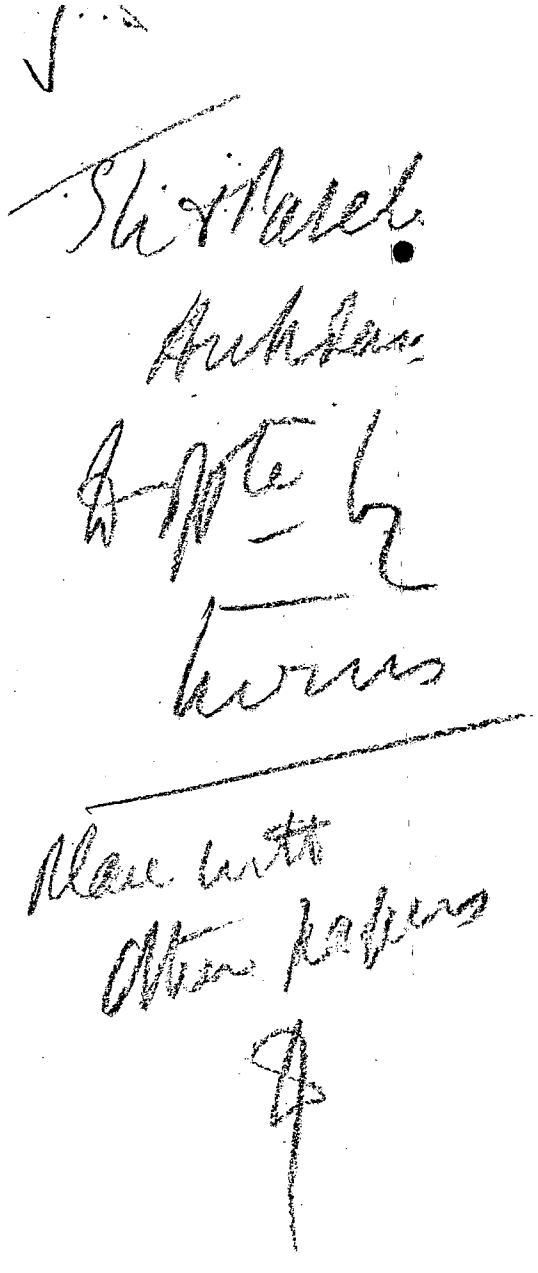
villages. It is positively unfair to the
Karkoons that the Government should
not only deprive them of an Office held
by their Families from time immemorial,
but should also tell them that they
must be Content with a small fraction
of the Emoluments of that Office, inas
much as they do not themselves per-
form the duties appertaining thereto.

III How the rights of several Shareers
could be respected and given effect
to, is a problem, which is some what
difficult of Solution. In my humble
Judgment the Solution proposed in
the Note militates against the recog-
nition of the hereditary principle in
its entirety. Moreover, in practice
it would not be easy to correctly
appraise the respective qualifications
of the several Shareers, or their de-
-scendants. I am for appointing
the

I can find no warrant in the Rules for the amalgamation of several small Jirkas or Charges, so as to make up a consolidated and extensive Charge. I would under these circumstances leave the old Jirkas alone except of course where they were broken up on account of their unwieldiness. The advantages attending their amalgamation or redistribution are more than counterbalanced by the difficulties that beset the satisfactory settlement of the Claims of Chakdars thus ousted from Office. This suggestion obviates the necessity of an apportionment of the Potiqi being made among the several Chakdars of Amalgamated Villages.

of a Competent Gumasta in the manner mentioned above, should meet with the Deputy Commissioner. As regards the apportionment of the Police, the interference of Government would only be necessary in cases in which the appointment of Gumasta has been made by the Deputy Commissioner. In such cases, the Gumasta may ordinarily be paid two thirds of the allowance, the remaining one third being paid to the principal. Of course, where a Gumasta could not be secured on such terms, he will have to be paid the whole of the remuneration attached to the Office.

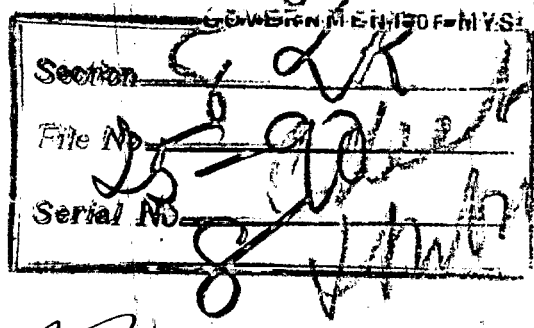
I conceive in thinking that no suit ought to lie for ousting an officiator from his Office. A Chakran may



may only due to have his name
registered as such, so as to enable
him to assert a right to be appointed
Gumasta, when the person entitled
to succeed is incompetent, or to be
appointed to succeed to the Office
itself when on the occurrence of a
vacancy there are no preferential
claimdars.

I am,
Yours Very Sincerely
[illegible]

T. Arundel Esquire
Chief Secretary



With reference
to your D. O.
dated the 24th ultimo
forwarding a
copy of letter of
the Honorable P.
Cleveland Ramapatam
on the subject of

Patinge allowance
to Patalo and Chan-
drajeo of Amalyanna
villages V. Lings
to send a memo
containing my
opinion on the
same

Yours sincerely
S Mandal

V. Anupada Rao
Chief Secy

Opinion of the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District, on the note by the Honorable P. Chentsal Row Pantalu on the subject of Potagi allowances to Poklo and Shanbhogues of amalgamated villages.

To facilitate reference, the several paragraphs of the note have been numbered.

Paras I – III

Encl to P/8

The proposals regarding the Poklo of absorbed villages may be adopted but a question may arise as to which of the Poklo is to collect and remit into the Treasury Kandayam from the ryots who happen to hold lands in both the principal and amalgamated villages under only one Khata. This and other practical difficulties arising from the measure may well be left to the local officers for solution. Rotation may also be permitted at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in exceptional cases calling for such an arrangement as the best alternative, the minimum period of rotation being 2 years in any case.

Para IV

Instances in which villages held by different shanbhogues of distinct interests have been clubbed together are presumably rare. In such cases, the remedy likely to be better appreciated by the landholders concerned would be to separate and restore the villages to their original status and order separate accounts being kept for each such village. The measure may perhaps be objected to on the ground that it will necessitate an enhancement of the Potagi amount but the shanbhogues would only be too glad, to prefer the alternative of having their villages restored to them and rest content with a Potagi allowance proportionate to the revenue of each of the amalgamated villages. If this arrangement which is very desirable, is not considered feasible, the lands of the largest (in point of revenue) village prior to the amalgamation should be preferred. When all are equally qualified. Those that

the case may be) of the family of the dismissed man as will make good the defalcated amount and if none of the heirs offer payment, the office should be allowed to pass away to a stranger who may be ready and willing to pay the money.

Para VIII clause(3).

It has to be specified whether the word "Halidar" as used in this clause includes members of a divided family.

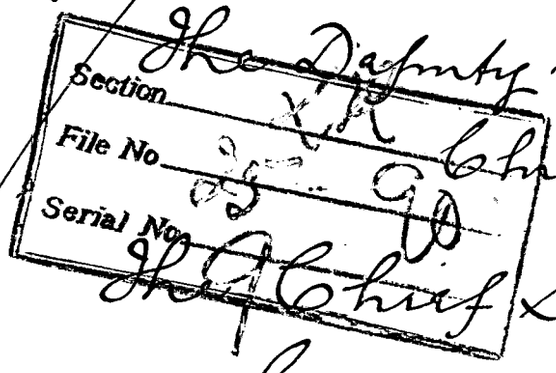
Para VIII clauses(10 and 11)

The provisions contained in these clauses are absolutely necessary as much difficulty is experienced for want of the same in the recovery of Government dues.

E Madiah
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

(4)

No. 143. Exc.
121. To Deputy Commissr's Office
270 Chitaldrug District
1459 Dated 24th Augt 1893
From,



The Deputy Commissioner
To Chitaldrug Dist
The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No.
2099-106
J 135 dated the 31st ultimo
Calling my attention to Subject
No 126 discussed at the last
meeting of the Representative
Assembly held in October 1892 &
requesting the Submission of a
Statement shewing when the
Potigi was last fixed for each
Taluk in this District, I have the
honor to submit a Statement
shewing the paramne upon which
the existing Potegi is based, and

the

the Revenue actually Collected during the last 5 years. The Potigi Registers were prepared in 1884/85 as per instructions contained in Government Proceedings No. 6154-1081/53 dated the 21st January 1881, and the Potegi is being paid to the Patils and Shanbogues of all the Talukas of this District according to this Register.

2. It is not clear what year's revenue was taken as the basis of Calculation. The Considerable difference between it and the Collections of 1888 & Subsequent Years seems to shew that the figures adopted for the purpose of fixing the Potegi represent the Collections of famine years.

3. I am inclined to think that the revision of Potigi may now be ordered in all the Talukas of this District as there has been

the existing Potegi is base and the Revenue

ndi	Jamabandi for 1890.	Jama-bandi for 1891	Jamabandi for 192.	
7	115,101	117.674	12,290	× This includes the present Jagalur taluk which was then a sub taluk attached to Chitaldrug.
2	113,767	114.168	11,487	
37	75,487	75.666	7,352	
2	109,375	4,12,700	11,355	× This includes the present molkalmuru taluk which was then a sub taluk attached to Chellakere.
9	180,688	184,033	185,577	
94	61,531	60,690	62,870	
27	61,004	61.318	61.965	
-	7,16,868	7,26,189	7,45,896	

A Greenaway Jr
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug Dt

Statement shewing the Revenue upon which actually Collected during the last 5 Years

Talukh.	Jamabandi amount as per Potegi Regr. of 1884/85 including 10 per cent on assessed unoccupied waste.	Jamabandi for 1888.	Jamabandi for 1889.
Chitaldrug —	139,201 *	115,380	113,64
Challakere —	143,558 *	111,843	110,98
Hiriyur —	62,720	74,103	72,8
Holalakere —	82,240	105,097	107,6
Davanagere —	149,880	171,804	178,5
Jagalur —	"	59,957	59,4
Molkalmuru	"	58,556	60,4
	577,599	696,740	703,608

Chitaldrug
24th August
1893

234
198

Commissioner's Office
Shimoga District.
5th September 1893.

No 3266/9477

To
The Chief Secretary to
Dewan of Mysore.

Section R
File No 25 - 9 Rev
Serial No 10

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 2099-106/9135 of the 31st July last, (received on the 6th ultimo) I have the honor to state that the Potgi of the Patels and Shanbhogs in the Channagiri and Sorab Taluks was revised in 1885-86 and Honnali in 1888-89, when in all the three Taluks the Potgi fell down as shewn below:

	Patels. Previous Potgi:	Revised Potgi	Shanbhogs Previous Potgi.	Revised Potgi.
Channagiri	4786-4--	4655---2	4777-8--	4623---
Sorab.	8320-4--	7970-4--	8703-10--	8404---
Honnali.	4537-4--	4469-4--	4026-4--	3955-4-

2. The Land Revenue and Mohatarfa of these Talukas at the end of the last year being in excess of the year of the revision by Rs 17947, 6487 and 9188 — respectively, the Potgi may be revised if the majority of the Patels and Shanbhogs in the Talukas desire a second revision now. Under all the circumstances of the case, it does not appear — advisable to carry out the revision without first consulting them, as without an examination of the individual cases, it cannot be said with any certainty that the revision may be very — profitable to them.

3. In the other five Talukas the Potgi was settled in 1885-86_

Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office

No. 1109/272

Dated 21st September 1893.

4200/J643 12B/25-9-93

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Section
File No
Serial No

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2099-106/J.135 dated the 31st July last in regard to Subject No: 126 (Revision of Potgi once in 5 years) discussed at the meeting of the Representative Assembly held at Mysore in October 1892, I have the honor to append in the margin a statement showing the Taluks in the District for which Pakka Potgi has been fixed and the year in which the same was introduced and to state that no

Name of Taluk.	Year in which the Potgi was introduced.	Authority.
1. Goribidanur	1885-86.	Government Proceedings No: 950-60 dated 16th September 1885.
2. Gudibanda. (Sub-Taluk)	do	-do- No: 13532-5 dated 92 23rd February 1892.
3. Chikballapur.	1891-92.	-do- No: 12074-6 dated R: 1431-93 16th January 1893.
4. Siddaghatta.	1892-93.	-do- No: 13041-3 dated R: 1535-92 25th January 1893.
5. Hulibagal.	1892-93.	

no revision seems at present needed in any of the Taluks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

of each case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

H H Sparks

Deputy Commissioner

Kadiri District

Poligi group in 1885-86.

	Land Revenue Jamabandi of 1883-84 of the Taluk stands now after revision since	Land Revenue Jamabandi of 1892-93.	Increase.	Poligi group paid as fixed in 1885-86 (leaving fractions of a rupee) Taluk - Shanbhog-	
1. Tarikere	99,615	1,28,614	28,999	4404	4242
2. Kaggina including Yedakatte	1,94,498	2,04,354	9,856	6123	6031
3. Chitradurg	1,59,565	2,03,662	44,097	5817	6303
4. Kadiri	1,23,819	1,53,012	29,193	5083	4983
5. Gooty	94,329	1,19,236	24,907	3452	3103
	6,71,826	8,08,878	1,37,052	24,879	24,662

Section XR
File No 25 — 90
Serial No 45-70 1-B 2.10.98 13
R 1087

Mysore
29.9.1893

My dear Sir

I beg to submit a brief note of my opinion on the proposals of the Hon'ble Chentsal Rao Pantulu on the subject of Patel allowance to Shanbhoguns & Patels

Yours very truly
A Rangaswami Iyengar

T. Ananda Rao Esqre
Chief Secy.

Note.

Patels.

The proposal to give the Patels charge of their respective villages will have the effect of perpetuating their character as separate villages for administrative purposes in spite of their amalgamation. Our object should be to gradually bring the grouped villages under the influence of one strong Patel with a respectable Potagi instead of leaving them as they are at present under separate Patels with whom the small Potagi can be no object. I am therefore in favor of allowing them to hold office by rotation in proportion to the amount of Potagi due for each village subject to the

condition that the right of succession shall cease on dismissal from office for any fault or failure of a competent grown up male heir in the undivided family of the last Hukdar. By adopting such a rule though somewhat hard, the necessity for the rotation in service will cease in course of time. The parties themselves cannot complain of it. as the Government has the general right to appoint a fit person in the absence of a qualified heir. There is also no harm in the change of Patels by rotation, but on the other hand it has the advantage of bringing abuses to light while the services of the Patels out of their turns will

be available for work in case of emergency. It is sufficient if the minimum term for each sharer's service be fixed at one official year and in apportioning the terms, fractions of a year be omitted if less than half a year, half and above being allowed to count for a whole year. The difference in Potagi however may be adjusted exactly according to their shares.

Shambogues.

My remarks as regards Patels apply with even greater force in the case of Shambogues. In many villages work is now done by turns and no inconvenience is felt. In some of the largest

villages double Shanboques are maintained for convenience of work as well as to prevent frauds. By this arrangement we shall generally have a larger number of competent Shanboques than under the proposal where the non officiating Sharers will gradually deteriorate into inefficient pensioners.

Disputed claims for office among joint Shanboques of one and the same village maybe disposed of on the same principles.

The proposals are very fair. But as it would be difficult and perhaps likely to lead to abuses to provide that

Succession to Shanboqui among several Sharers in one village.

it should be provided that in cases of dismissals on any ground other than that of mere inefficiency and not for an offence involving entire forfeiture of the appointment to the family a competent man not being a member of the dismissed man's undivided family, shall be appointed to perform the duties temporarily during the life time of the dismissed man.

Rule IV.

I am not in favor of minor's widows or daughters being registered Hakdars when there are qualified heirs among their undivided or divided agnates. If this principle be not recognized, the rule may be passed. It should be

explained that when Hakdars are appointed to act as Shanboques owing to the incompetency of the Baravarddar, he should hold the appointment for life.

I do not think there will be any necessity for this rule if the general principles proposed by me be recognized - If it is considered desirable, it may be provided that when a non Hakdar is appointed the term and other conditions of his appointment shall be distinctly recorded and his consent obtained to the same - Rule V.

The period for which the maintenance shall be paid may perhaps be fixed as follows: - Rule VIII.

No: 297. Tumkur District

Deputy Commissioner's Office

4713 Tumkur 3d October 1893.

To, 9712

The Chief Secretary to the

Government of Mysore

Section

File No 25-90

Serial No 44

Sir,

With reference to your letter No: 2099-106 J. 135 of the 31st July 1893 and reminder Docket No: 4471-6 J. 471 of the 8th September 1893 drawing attention to subject No: 126 discussed at the Representative Assembly held at Mysore in October 1892 regarding the revision of the potgi allowance paid to Shanbogues and Patels and calling for a Statement shewing when potgi was last fixed for each Taluk, I have the honor to submit herewith a Statement shewing when potgi was last fixed for each Taluk in this District and to state that as the revenue has increased since, it seems fair to revise the settlement in all the Taluks except

Kunigal

Kunigal and Turvékéré where it was made only recently i.e in 1888–89 and 1889–90 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

W. E. Wentworth

Deputy Commissioner

Tumkúr District.

No 296 and
0 dep

6896/2731

Dated 11-10-93

Deputy Commissioners office
Hassan District.

Dated Hassan 8th October 93

From

Section
File No 23-10
Serial No 15

D. N. Narasya Esqre,
Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir

With reference to your
letter No. 2099-106/135 Dated 31st July
1893, inviting my attention to
subject No. 126 discussed at the
last Mysore Representative
Assembly, and requesting me to
submit a statement shewing
when Potagi was last fixed
for each Taluk, in the District

I

I have the honor to submit the required statement.

I shall submit my opinion on obtaining more detailed information with regard to increase or decrease of revenue since settlement. —

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant;
K. Ramunjee
for Dr Gopinathrow
Hasanandrow

Section AR
File No 25-916
Serial No 16

Assikeri
15th October 1893.

My Dear Sir,

The draft rules drawn up by Mr. Chentsal Row are on the whole very well suited. But in the case of Potels, whose villages are amalgamated with other villages it will be necessary to define the duties to be performed by each. Village A is amalgamated with village B. There is now only one set of accounts maintained. This cannot be altered. — Therefore, in matters of Collection, A — should remain quite aloof. A must act independently in discharge of Police and miscellaneous functions. Such a division of labor might be ordered

forward with their grievance. The pecuniary loss of Potels is not more than that of Shanbogues. They or the Shanbogues should not be admitted, to benefit only by sharing in the Potagi and not having to do any work for their remuneration. At present, no difficulty is practically experienced by duality of Shanbogues in one village. The rules drawn up might be adopted in their cases. The defect is with regard to village administration by duality of Potels. I am strongly of opinion that there should be only one Potel for a village. Rotation keeps up a never ending spirit of faction in the village.—

I would suggest further
Consideration

rights. This is called for, as there was no express settlement at the time of the Revenue Survey settlement.

In regard to Shaubogues, no instances have come before me of one village having more than one Hg Shaubogue. Several villages have only one Shaubogue which group of villages is called his charge or circle. Villages have been taken away from one circle and included in another. Thus one Shaubogue has lost proportionately in his Potagi - which the other Shaubogue has gained. Till now, no / settlement has been made, compensating for such losses. If only the case of Potels is settled, then the Shaubogues will come for-

- ward

where villages are distinct. It will not be possible where the amalgamated village was a depopulated yet an independant village. In these cases, the recognition of the quandom Patel will amount to nomination of a second Co-ordinate Patel. Without district specification of responsibility there will be Collision, as is seen at present in most of the villages where there are now two or more Patels. Of late years, the aim of Government has been to eliminate all but one where vacancies occur. The effect of the present rules will be to multiply the number. The principal reason is that it is necessary to settle their rights

16a

consideration on these points.

The rules for nomination of officiators and maintenance of widows and minors are all suitable and need no special modification.—

Yours very sincerely

B Burnaby Esq

L. Anandarayar
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

(General Serial No. 32.)

1893.

No. Camp No 590

Name of Petitioners. Gopallappa and other Patély Shekdars of

Village. B Thoopasamudra

Taluk. Sira

District. Tumkur

Date of Arzi. 18 th October 1893.

Section	Date of Receipt.
File No	~~Date of Disposal.~~
Serial No	~~No. of Enclosures.~~

ABSTRACT.

Pray that Patély Sheck
dars may be ordered to
work one another by turns.

One Rupee Stamp
A.V.
6/11/93

S
Case in the
file 8/11

(General Serial No. 32.)

1893.

~~No.~~ Camp No 564

Names of Petitioners. Subbé Gowda & other Patel Hukdars of

Village. Gulizenahalli

Taluk. Sira

District. Tumkur

Date of Arzi. 18th October 1893.

Date of Receipt. 29-10-93.

Date of Disposal.

Section

No.

Serial No.

No. of Enclosures. — Nil —

ABSTRACT.

Suggesting the advisability of introducing the old system of joint-Patels for each village or the system of Patel Hukdars officiating by rotation.

Place in file attached Hukdars' petition

[illegible]

21-10-93

21-10-93

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

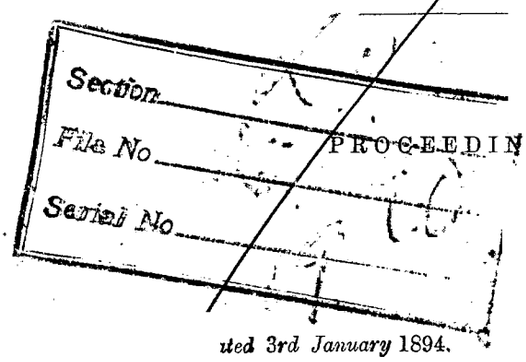
31-10-93

564

393-94.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.



PROCEEDINGS.

ated 3rd January 1894.

No. 10267-75.
R. 1055.

Issuing instructions for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in regard to the appointment of Patels, in supersession of all orders now in force.

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore.—16-1-94.—120.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 3rd January 1894.

No. 10267-75—R. 1055, DATED, BANGALORE, 3RD JANUARY 1894.

ORDER.—In supersession of all orders now in force, the Government resolve to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in regard to the appointment of Patels.

2. Generally there should be one Patel for each village recognized as such by the Survey Department, but where the village consisted, prior to the survey, of several villages or hamlets with separate Patels for each of them, the Patels of the several villages which have been clubbed together by the Survey Department, should be allowed to continue to be Patels of those villages or hamlets, and their heirs recognized as their successors. The Government believe that there will be no difficulty in identifying the lands of the several villages clubbed together, but should there be any difficulty in the matter, the Deputy Commissioners are authorized to assign suitable area for each village and hamlet, so that the Patels may be empowered to collect the revenue of those lands and be responsible for all duties connected with them. The Potagi should be divided between the Patels in the proportion of the revenues of the areas assigned or identified as belonging to those villages.

3. Where there are two Hakdars for a single village, the Deputy Commissioners may appoint two Patels, one for Revenue duties, and the other for Police duties and divide the Potagis in the proportion of their shares in the *Hak*. Where there are more than two Hakdars, two of them may be appointed as above directed, and the other Hakdars appointed when vacancies occur, so that all of them may have their turn in office. This rule is of course subject to the condition that the men appointed are fit to hold the office, reside in the village, and hold lands in them.

4. Effect should be given to the above instructions in future on the occurrence of vacancies, and not at once, while the present incumbents are in office, unless an appeal in regard to their appointment is pending disposal.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Exd.—A.N.S.

No 10267-75 / R 1053 dt 3-1-94 / 8

For Dewan's approval with reference to the orders given on 29/9 at Hassan at the Secretariat of Returns.

30/11.93

Government Proceedings

In supercession of all orders now in force, the Government resolve to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Dy Comrs in regard to the appointment of patails.

2. Generally, there should be one patail for each village recognised as such by the Survey Department, but where the village consisted, prior to the Survey, of several villages or hamlets with separate patails for each of them, the patails of the several villages which have been clubbed together by the Survey department, should be allowed to continue to be patails of those villages or hamlets and their heirs recognised as their successors. The Government

believe that there will be no difficulty in identifying the lands of the several villages clubbed together, but should there be any difficulty in the matter the Dy Comrs are authorized to assign suitable area for each village and hamlet, so that the Patails may be empowered to collect the revenue of those lands and be responsible for all duties connected with them. The Potage should be divided between the Patails, ~~with reference to~~ in the proportion of the revenues of the lands so areas assigned or identified as belonging to those villages.

3. Where there are two Hackdars for a single village, the Dy Comrs may appoint two Patails, one

Section AK
File No 9[illegible]-90
Serial No 9[illegible]

W

March 1894

Dear Sir

With reference to your D. O. letter of 16th inst. will you kindly send me a printed copy of the Bombay Chemical Rows made in Police to Thanadgeers and Police in analogous villages; as also of my own D. O. letter of 31 July last. I am my to humble you have received the file of correspondence has been mislaid

Yours faithfully

D
25/3/94

Bangalore
20th March 94

Section
File No
Serial No

(14)

My dear Sir.

As desired in your D.O. letter
Dy 19th inst, I have herewith sent a printed
copy of the Hon'ble Chentsal Ros Pantalu's
Note on Potaji & Shanbogues & Patels
of amalgamated villages as also a copy
of your D.O. letter Dy 31st July/93
on the subject.

I am
Yours Sincerely
20/3/94

To
Col J.P. Grant
Supt of Ry Surveys
in Mysore

Section C.R.
File No 25.
Serial No 29

Bangalore

My dear Sir

Herewith my Memo on the subject of Kotaji allowances to Patels and Shanbogues of amalgamated villages.

I have read a good deal of correspondence relating to the question of remuneration of Patels & Shanbogues; but I could get

Enclr to
N. 22

Memorandum

In re Potagi allowance to Potéls and Shanbogues of amalgamated villages.

1. The offices of village Potel and Shanbogue being hereditary, it is but right and proper that every care should be taken not to deprive families who are entitled to the same, of their cherished hereditary rights.

2. The introduction of the Survey Settlement into villages, and the Settlement of cash allowances as remuneration to the officiating Potéls and Shanbogues, have affected the rights of many persons whose just grievances have from time to time come before the Authorities concerned; but do not seem to have been redressed. The causes of such grievances may be summarised as follows:-

(1) The Potéls and Shanbogues of the villages amalgamated with other villages

villages by the Survey Department have been deprived of their hereditary rights, as the whole Potagi allowances are registered in the names of, and enjoyed exclusively by, the Potéls and Shanbogues of the villages with which they have been amalgamated.

(2) There are several hamlets (Daklies) attached to a principal village (Asali), each hamlet, as well as the principal village, having its own Potél. On the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the Potagi allowances, calculated upon the revenue of the entire village including the hamlets, have been registered in the name of the Potél of the principal village, who enjoys the same to the exclusion of the Potels of the hamlets.

(3) Some villages have two hereditary Potéls, but the Potagi allowance

allowance has been registered in the name of only one of them, who enjoys the whole of it to the exclusion of the other.

(4) In some villages having two Potéls of different caste and creed, each used to be the officiator by rotation; but the Potagi allowance having been registered in the name of the person who happened to be the officiator at the Potagi Settlement, such person performs the duties and enjoys the whole of the allowance to the exclusion of the other.

(5) In some villages having hissédars of Shanbognes, such hissédars used to perform the duties and enjoy the emoluments by rotation; but as the Potagi allowance is registered only in the name of one person, he enjoys the whole of it to the exclusion of the others.

3. I shall now endeavor to explain how each of the above grievances may be remedied.

(1) The amalgamation of villages, except where it may be indispensably necessary, should not be effected; as it sacrifices principle to what may be termed symmetry. I believe that the Survey Department makes such amalgamation generally in the case of uninhabited (Bechirak) villages. Even in such cases I am of opinion that ex amalgamation is undesirable, because as the ryot population increases many Bechirak villages may become inhabited (Chirak). Wherever the amalgamation has already taken place, or where it may take place, the Potél ought to be allowed to have the charge of their respective principal village (Asali) and the absorbed village (Dakali), as usual, the

Potagi

Potagi allowances being disbursed to them proportionately on the revenue of their respective charges which can be easily ascertained from the Survey Settlement papers. Under such arrangements, each Asali and Dakali village having its own Potél, not only will the duties relating to the same, be more satisfactorily and efficiently performed, but also good feeling and harmony will be promoted among the Potélo and pyoto. Therefore, the Rotation System referred to in para 3 of the Honorable Mr. Chentsel Row's note, is not called for in the case of Potélo. But a similar arrangement is not feasible in the case of Shan- bogues, as only one man has to keep the accounts of the entire village, including the absorbed village. In the case of such Shanbogues I would adopt the

Fine

should be required to be officiator and to enjoy the Potagi for five years by rotation. But should any of them be unfit to perform the duties, any of the qualified hissédars selected by him, should be his Gumasta for the period of his term (Sardi), enjoying $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Potagi and giving $\frac{1}{3}$ to the hissédar for whom he acts as Gumasta.

(6) On the death of the existing hereditary Potél's and Shanbogues and their Hissedars, the names of their nearest heirs should be registered as at present. Should such heirs be disqualified, any of their nearest relations is should be appointed their Gumastas who should is enjoy $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Potagi and give $\frac{1}{3}$ of it to their principals

shoued be disbursed to all such Potéls proportionately on the revenue of their respective charges as explained in clause (1) above.

(3) Where two hereditary Potéls exist for one and the same village, the Rotation System should be adopted, each being officiator for a period of five years. But where the size of the village requires both Potéls to be officiators always, the Potagi allowance shoued be equally divided between them.

(4) In villages having two hereditary Potéls of different Caste and Creed who used to be officiators by turns, the immemorial usuage shoued be continued; the Potagi allowance being enjoyed by the person who officiates for the time being, by rotation.

(5) In villages having kissédars of Shanbogues, each kissédar

shoued

five year — Rotation System,
the rotation being fixed proportionately
on the revenues of the principal
village and absorbed village,
respectively. Supposing the revenue
of the principal village is Rs 1,000
and that of the absorbed village
is Rs 200, the Shanbogue of the
principal village should be the
officiator for five years, and
the Shanbogue of the absorbed
village for one year. But I
believe such cases rarely exist,
as I understand that the
Survey Department makes the
amalgamation only where the
Shanbogue for the villages
concerned happens to be one
and the same person.

(2) Where several hamlets (Dakkes)
exist in a village, each of them
as well as the principal village
(Asali) having its own hereditary
Patél, the Potagi allowance

should

X 1 Potel's Scale

For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village } 3 per Cent

For the Second thousand or any part of it; and } 2 per Cent

For the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand Rupees. } 1 per Cent

In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee, when the gross revenue ranges from 1 to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from Rs 51 to 300; or so much of it, when the gross Revenue exceeds Rs 250, as shall be required to make the Salary up to but not exceed Rs ten per annum.

2. Shanbogue's Scale

For the first thousand rupees of the gross }

4. I may add that the present X scale of Potagi is not, in my opinion, Sufficient for the duties required of the Potel's and Shanbogs I would Suggest that it be Supplemented to a certain extent by old Service Inam lands free

J

revenue of the village or villages forming a Shanbogue's charge;	4 per Cent.	of assessment or on light assessment as before.
For the Second thousand;	3 per Cent	
For the third thousand;	2 per Cent.	
For the fourth thousand;	1 per Cent.	
For the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand Rupees.	1 per Cent	

5. Confessedly, a System of rotation, as advocated above in certain cases, has its drawbacks, which cannot, however, counter-balance its merits as recognizing hereditary claims.

6 I am of opinion that the proposed rules in clauses (1) to (11) in the Honorable Mr. Chentsal Row's note, may be introduced at once.

7. The whole correspondence relating to the question of the remuneration of Potels and Shanbogues, has been printed in

23

Section R
File No 45-90
Serial No 28

My dear Sir,

The Govt has disposed of the matter by Resn No 10267-75 R1055 Dy 3rd June/94. Do you still want my report?

Yours
Sd Illegible
Dy 24-3-94

Rear-
Rear Pr
4/4/94

ection LR
25-00-15
Serial No Bangalore
25 Mar 1894

14/15
2961

Dear Sir

In continuation of my D.O. letter of the 31st July last on the subject of Potgi allowances to Patels and Shanbogues in amalgamated villages, as dealt with by the Hon'ble Chentsal Row in his Noti dated 7th June 93, I beg to remark as follows.

As stated in my letter of 31st July last I recommend the adoption of an Hereditary Officers Regln for Mysore, modified and adapted from similar Bombay Act III of 1874.

I have not yet got out the figures showing the exact extent to which amalgamation has taken place but I feel sure that no amalgamation seriously affecting Hakdari has, at any rate intentionally, been carried out.

The Hon'ble Chentsal Row's Noti deals, first, with the question of how to employ and pay Patels and Shanbogues whose villages have been included in adjoining large villages of separate Hakdaris. This is a comparatively minor question and might be disposed of by allowing, in the case of Patels, rotation of Office when the periods after which each Hakdar would officiate would not be too long; when

three periods would be too long the Patel might do the work of the Thakli village receiving a proportionate amount of the cash payment. As regards Shanbogues they are far less affected than Patels by the amalgamation of villages: A Patels charge is usually only one village, a Shanbogues charge frequently contains many villages. When a Shanbogue suffers is when, owing to its detached position a village or portion of village is included in another charge. On the whole it would be rare to find a Shanbogue who was not better off after than before the Poliz settlement. Still Govt. feels itself bound to recognize each Shanbogues Haki, however small, and therefore the Officials may be made to pay a small proportion of his Poliz to the non-working Hakdar whose lands have been included in his (the Officials) charge.

In proposing to lay down certain Rules as in points 1 to 11, as per Note, the Honble Chemical Revenue deals with a much more important question In my opinion it is absolutely necessary in framing any Rules, to abide strictly by the Poliz Rules which have duly received the sanction of the Govt. of India. The payment of the remuneration to the Officials

chiefly in each (Rule XXVIII) and the
maintenance (Rule XXXVI) of service funds
are leading features
of the Rules and seem to have been lost
sight of in points 10 and 11 of the Note.
The Police Rules, while affirming certain
principles as above, deal chiefly with
the mode of bringing to account the old
existing emoluments and calculating the
new remuneration and payment of the
same. They are deficient in any Rules,
or instructions, for the determination and
appointment of representative Bakdars,
the duties of these Officers, periods of
service, appointment of Deputies and so
on. These points must now be
provided for either by a distinct set
of Rules or by adopting an Hereditary
Officers Regulation for Mysore. The
latter procedure is in my opinion the
better.

Yours sincerely

L. P. Grant

Chief Secretary

To
The Under Secretary
to the Dewan of Mysore.